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A Crime Against the People.

The State of New York is committed to an expenditure of indefinite millions for a barge canal.

One hundred and one million dollars is the sum to which the public has become habituated by the press and by general discussion. The public in time may believe in \$100,000,000.

No competent engineer believes in that sum. Competent engineers believe it will cost twice as much as the Panama Canal.

The State of New York is prohibited from making the canal deeper than nine feet. This is because it would accommodate vessels of real practical tonnage if it were made of a depth of sixteen feet. Such vessels must not enter or use the canal, because they could pass from the Great Lakes without paying any taxes to the elevator ring in Buffalo. That is the reason why Buffalo interests have dictated a depth of nine feet.

All competent and reputable authority has decided that the canal, if ever undertaken, should be sixteen feet deep or more.

Assuming that the canal will be constructed, it will by that time have to compete with a much lower freight tariff than now prevails on the railroads. The cost of insurance in transit and the interest on the value of the cargo will together make it impossible to compete with the railroads.

When the canal is finished there will be no wheat to haul—unless it be imported wheat to haul westward.

We do not believe there is one of these facts that FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS does not know and believe as we do. He wants the existing canals managed properly and improved to the extent of their natural capacity. THE SUN wants the same thing, and it will do all it can to help the Governor to bring it about.

The barge canal is a swindle beyond parallel in history. The State of New York will never sell a canal bond to aid it. It is a project both lawless and unconstitutional, and it will never be permitted to ruin the State credit.

The canal will never be built.

The canal may never be begun.

A Groundless Scare About Health in Cuba.

The Herald of this town is making a good deal of noise about Cuba's bad sanitary condition, but it makes out no case against the island except in its "scare heads."

Dr. WILLIAM T. JENKINS, whom it sent to Havana to make investigations as to the matter, describes that Cuban town as healthful, as healthful as any city in the Occident or the Orient. "It now seems," he reports, "a delightfully clean city—seldom offending nose or eyes." Still, he deprecates the absence of a sewer system. In 1894 the Spaniards took direct steps toward the installation of such a system. When the American occupation came in 1898 an American company had a contract for the work which lacked only the signature of the Governor General to give it validity. Its completion appears to have been prevented only by the disturbed condition of the island.

The rights and claims of this company were afterward purchased by Gen. Wood, on account of the city of Havana, for the sum of \$250,000, taken from the Insular Treasury. For three and a half years it was within the power of American officials to give Havana the needed sewer system. How, then, can we reasonably find fault with the Cubans for not hustling to begin a job which our own officials so long neglected? The Cubans, we are told, will take up the matter actively as soon as they are financially able to undertake it. Meanwhile, Dr. JENKINS is impressed with the favorable conditions of Havana as to health.

Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW cleaned the town and turned it over to Gen. Wood in as clean a state as it was when Gen. Wood, in turn, passed it to Cuban hands. Under Cuban management the American standard of cleanliness has been amply maintained; indeed, few cities of the United States are as clean as is now the city of Havana, notwithstanding the Herald's headline assertion that "peril of epidemic lurks in Havana." Peril of epidemic lurks in all cities. Typhoid, pneumonia, tuberculosis and diphtheria menace American cities more dangerously than does yellow fever any Cuban city.

Nor are the Herald's headlines about Santiago any more supported by the report of Dr. NELSON than are its Havana headlines by Dr. JENKINS. "Experts found yellow fever cases in Cuba," it seems to have required experts to find them. Moreover, Dr. NELSON's testimony is that the experts were not entirely agreed whether, with the exception of one case, they were yellow fever or malaria fever. The Punta de Sal cases were promptly treated, speedily removed and isolated, and their former quarters thoroughly disinfected. That is, even by the showing of the Herald's expert, the Cuban authorities took every precaution against the possible spread of the disease. A quarantine was established and all "suspects" were detained until their troubles were proved to be purely malarial.

Dr. NELSON reports that the sanitary conditions of Santiago are "not good,"

but there has been no yellow fever in Santiago city. He says that the sanitary condition of Punta de Sal and Cobre is excellent; yet it was there that the one actual case of yellow fever appeared, that of SCOTT FULLER. Dr. NELSON is evidently in doubt as to the origin of the Fuller case. To declare it native would support his personal theories, while conceding those which are now fairly established and generally accepted by experts. His own testimony makes it little short of certain that the disease was brought in on a cattle ship, probably from Tampico, Mexico.

Cuba cannot afford to give even the slightest occasion for such criticism by relaxing its vigilance in the exclusion of yellow fever from its ports, or in the prevention of its spread if a case eludes its quarantine; but it is fair to say that nothing in the testimony of the Herald's experts indicates any such relaxation or any tendency to become careless in the matter. Because of a deficiency of municipal funds Santiago city has not been kept as spick and span as is desirable, but this condition of things attracted Cuban attention before American newspapers tried to make a stir over it.

Police and Their Repentance.

Yesterday we gave the story of the treatment of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS ROBINSON by the police. Instead of being thieves, receivers of stolen goods and law breakers generally, as the police officers assumed them to be on no evidence worth consideration, they turned out to be an honest, decent and respectable pair.

The disappointment of the police at their inability to find any evidence of wrongdoing against their prisoners must have been great. It seems, however, that on that account they bear no ill feeling toward their innocent victims. One of the chiefs of the constabulary makes this proclamation:

"I do not want to be understood that I had any feeling in the matter. I was only too glad when I found that the charges against them were baseless to have them go free."

When it is remembered that for four or five days the police busy carting Mr. and Mrs. ROBINSON's goods away from their home and that the most expert detectives, searching for evidence against the ROBINSONS, were foiled at every point by the clean and respectable record of the couple, this exhibition of subsequent magnanimity on the part of the police, noble as it may seem, must be unsatisfactory to their unhappy victims, published to the world as robbers and thieves and the leaders of a "gang" of desperadoes.

Let us hope that the police will bring forth fruits meet for repentance by refraining hereafter from arresting people on the merest suspicion and without a warrant, whatever their harmless eccentricities may be.

The "Cheek" of a Non-Resident Novelist.

That pretty warbler Gen. SAMBO BOWLES of Agawam and Springfield, Mass., is jangled, out of tune and harsh on account of the laurels of a brother author. It seems that "a serious effort has been made since the election by so-called powerful social influences" to have Mr. FRANCIS MARION CRAWFORD made Minister to Turkey. Mr. CRAWFORD had no political influence, and the powerful social influences failed to connect. "The result was an appalling failure." The excellent didactic bard rebukes the story teller roundly:

"With the utmost respect for Mr. CRAWFORD for his much right to live abroad as he has to breathe or eat—it must be said that there was a certain degree of cheek in the candidacy which he urged upon his friends, or which, it is pleasant to believe, his friends urged upon him. A man who prefers Rome or Paris or London for thirty or forty years ought not to expect to be selected as his native country's official representative in foreign parts, however fine and talented a person he may be."

Gen. BOWLES is edifying, but not so severe as he might be. Mr. CRAWFORD's "cheek" began more than thirty or forty years ago. He preferred to be born in Italy. Indeed, he may have been guilty of a certain "cheek" in allowing himself to be born at all. American authors should bring right. They should come from New England. Ohio is forgiven to Mr. HOWELLS only because he was shrewd or fortunate enough to reside within the Boston Pale for a time. As a literary man, Mr. CRAWFORD had a right to regard himself as a candidate for diplomatic or consular honors. It is an old custom and not a bad one for the State Department to export a few American authors. This literature is made to purr delightedly, and thus some of the reports to the State Department are sure to be in good English. In some distinguished cases, non-residence has not been a bar to appointment in the diplomatic service. WASHINGTON IRVING had been abroad some eleven years when he became an attaché of the American Legation at Madrid. It may be said that this was a mere nominal and honorary place, due to the kindness of Mr. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, the American Minister to Spain. Well, in 1829, when Mr. IRVING had preferred Europe to his native country for fourteen years, he was appointed Secretary of Legation in London. Mr. MOTLEY, a novelist before he took up the more dignified form of fiction, preferred Europe to the United States a good deal of his life, yet he held high diplomatic posts. IRVING and MOTLEY lived abroad for the benefit of their literary work. Mr. CRAWFORD may justify his absence from the United States by the same reason.

Mr. CRAWFORD has excellent qualifications to be Ambassador to Italy. We don't know his personal fitness to appear before the Sublime Porte. Possibly he knows Turkish. At any rate, he knows tobacco and coffee and likes Oriental colors and "properties."

If Mr. CRAWFORD wanted to be Minister to Turkey we're glad of it. It shows that he must be rich, as no self-respecting novelist should fail to be in this age. If he was "turned down," for non-residence or other reasons, we can't be sorry. A man who can live in Sorrento and wants to live in Constantinople,

The Work of the Foresters.

The range of subjects covered by the speakers at the meeting of the American Forestry Congress in Washington is an ample demonstration of the importance of a matter to which Mr. ROOSEVELT's recent message devoted more attention than it gave to any other topic, with one or two exceptions. Consideration was given to the conservation of our forest areas from the viewpoint of commercial interests and in relation to their influence on rainfall.

Lumbermen who want saw logs have mingled with railway men who want cross-ties by the million, and with telegraph and telephone men who want poles by the hundred thousand. Proprietors of factories whose operating power depends upon abundant water in rivers and streams have exchanged views with Government agents who are concerned in the transformation of treeless wastes into forested areas. Western mining men who need timber for shoring their tunnels have met Eastern men who want a national park in the southern Appalachians. A general community of interest, springing from a variety of sources, has been clearly and definitely recognized.

From the earliest days of the settlement of this country there has been reckless waste of our forest resources. Vast as our timber resources are, or rather as they were, they are not inexhaustible and the end of our supply for commercial purposes is a matter of approximate calculation. But an exhaustion which would affect the next generation is far from the only point of national concern. The present generation is only less menaced by the rapid destruction of forests and forest areas.

Within a decade the price of lumber, according to the nature of the wood and the grade of the material, has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. This advance is here to stay. It adds to the cost of house building, furniture and railway construction, of barrels and packing cases in which merchandise is shipped, and of all that endless list of articles of which wood forms the whole or a part. This affects materially the people of the present generation.

We need not only forest protection, but also forest creation—protection of existing areas, reforestation of denuded areas and creation of new areas, and the efforts of the American Forest Association to accomplish these results should receive the fullest support of both the people and the Government.

As Gen. CHARLES F. MANDEBSON said in his address at the Washington Congress, "sentimentalism and commercial greed go hand in hand in the saving of forests."

Why Our Soldiers Desert.

About 10 per cent. of the enlisted men in the United States Army deserted last year. Why? Our soldiers have nothing to complain of in the matter of pay or fare and in this time of peace they are not subjected to as great hardships as the workers in civil life must endure. They have higher wages than the enlisted men of any other army, and their duties are generally easier. Where, then, does the trouble lie?

Major ROBERT L. BULLARD of the Twenty-eighth Infantry of the Regular Army discusses the subject in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, and in his paper may be found a clue to the answer to the question. The American soldier, in the view of Major BULLARD, has an "abnormal development of personal independence" which shows itself "in a spirit rebellious and insubordinate to authority," in a "deficient sense of the seriousness and the obligation of the enlistment oath," in "a loose tongue, producing intemperate criticism of superior authority, contempt of humble things and duties, determination to avoid or throw them off."

That is, the men who enlist in the American army simply carry with them into the military service the spirit of American citizens, who in civil life stand on the same plane with every other citizen. Their oath of enlistment does not produce in them the change of spirit requisite to military subordination. The enlisted man is likely to feel that in the army he is robbed of his birthright, and consequently either renders a sullen obedience because he can't help himself, or else deserts.

Desertion is not regarded as a serious offense either by the soldier or by the American public. It is looked on rather as simply the exercise of the inalienable right of every American citizen to quit a job which he does not like. The carpenter in civil life may stop working if he dislikes his boss; the same man having entered the army runs away from his post if he dislikes his work, his officers, or his companions. He loses neither esteem nor respect among his civilian friends because he has deserted and broken his oath.

The non-commissioned officers of the army, who have remained long and faithfully in the service, are not of the native stock. They are "the Weinbergers and Wunderlichs, the Dolans and O'Briens, rather than the Williamses and Johnstons." That is, "in the long test of soldierly qualities made to determine fitness for these positions" the un-Anglicized German and Irish citizens, reared with a respect for authority, rather than native Americans, win the prizes and make the best showing.

The Remedy for a Surplus.

Last Friday a correspondent who is an importer took issue with an assertion made by Mr. LIGHTBOWN that our economic condition would derive more benefit from an artificial wage increase at home than from increase in sales abroad. As a practical business man he avoided the academic question which is most prominent in Mr. LIGHTBOWN's argument and appeared only very indirectly in the Washington letter which gave rise to the controversy—the question of "overproduction."

The true solution of the wage question lies in a demand for labor for the production of goods to supply the market. The home market being fully supplied, an extension of the market by commercial overlapping of geographical boundaries is, as "Importer" says, as logical as an extension of interstate business. That law of trade was established before the Phoenicians made it their own, and it has not yet been supplanted by any theories of wage distribution.

Mr. LIGHTBOWN's argument would suppress all international trade and surround each nation of the world with its own impassable Chinese wall, within which the people would scramble for whatever there might be. "Importer's" argument would keep our wheels and the wheels of other nations busily turning. It would make all people happier by keeping them busy and make the world better as a result of prosperous activity.

Not that it is of very much consequence, or, indeed, of any consequence at all, but we feel moved to inquire: What has Mr. JULIUS M. MAYER of this city, the impassioned orator of the Republican Club on last election night, what has he to do with the subject of the last Legislature by the agents of the Liquor Dealers' Association? This is a matter the elucidation of which, we confess, we could not regard with complete indifference.

Saul of Tarsus and Jesus of Nazareth.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In a sermon by Bishop Greer, as printed in part in THE SUN, I have taken exception to a categorical statement: "Saul of Tarsus was a Jew." Is not this a slip by the Bishop? Paul says himself (I. Corinthians, ix. 7-9): "After that the Resurrection he was seen of James, then of all the Apostles, born out of due time." The Greek word translated "seen" is the same throughout the passage, but it is not the equivalent "appeared" to in the Revised Version.

Further reference to the Scripture record would result in our hearing Barnabas declare "how he was seen of the Lord on the way to the Damascus," and how he had spoken to him" (Acts, 17).—But to what was already narrated in full in the same chapter.

Again, we have Paul's own words (I. Corinthians, ix. 1): "Have I not seen Jesus Christ, our Lord?" And, again, (Acts, xiii. 16): "And [Ananias] said, The God of our fathers hath chosen thee, that thou shouldst know his will, and see that Just One, and shouldst hear the voice of his mouth." In addition once more, of course, to the Apostle's epoch making experience on the Damascus road.

It is not to be denied that it was a vague vision or mere effluence of supernatural glory which was seen by Paul, we have (Acts, xiii. 8): "I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest." There is no doubt that the Bishop's distinction between the "doctrinal Christ" and the "personal Christ," as having any application to the case of Paul, is highly objectionable to the Christian community, and upon the misstatement that "Saul of Tarsus never saw Jesus."

J. P. F. G.

HAYDEN DE GRACE, Md., Jan. 6.

The Police and the Boy With a Bundle.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: To-day the case of the detective, Mr. Neil, who last November, in broad daylight, arrested and searched a little boy carrying a bundle on Madison avenue, was called on by the Hon. Mr. J. B. McAdoo.

This means that any detective may, at his own sweet will and on what he may please to call a suspicion, arrest and search and half frighten out of his wits any little children he may come across.

Last Work of an Explorer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Two years ago last summer Baron TOLL, Russia's great Arctic explorer, reached Bennett Island in the Arctic Ocean. The island had been seen previously only by De Long's party, who found it on the line of their retreat when they were struggling southward over the ice on their way to the coast of Asia. Next to nothing was known of the island, and as one of the main purposes of his expedition was the discovery of the island, he determined to explore it.

Baron TOLL never came back, and for many months he and his young companion, the explorer Seidenberg, were supposed to be among the victims of Polar exploration; but the results of the last geographical work he ever did were found by the party that went in search of him. He carried out his purpose to explore the island and under a heap of stones he left a duplicate of the map he had made of it. The map was brought home and has just been published by the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Baron TOLL's island is only about eight miles long and four miles wide in its broadest part. Baron TOLL travelled through and all around it, excepting along its northwest coast. He traced the courses of the little rivers that flow from the interior, which fills most of the interior. He measured the heights and forms of the small mountains that extend along the southern and eastern coasts, and ascertained the shape and elevation of the high plateau in the north. He showed on his map the lower part of the east coast, that is covered with tree trunks which floated down some Asian river and drifted out into the Arctic sea. The map is a masterpiece of accuracy.

His map is a worthy product, a careful, accurate description of a little speck of the earth's surface, a contribution to knowledge and a valuable record in the history of exploration. Baron TOLL's study of the geology and geography of Northern Siberia, which had made him famous. Yet it was worthy to be his last life work, for it was true and good, a faithful record of what he had seen and done.

He started back over the sea to rejoin his expedition, and somewhere on the way he met his end. He perished in the explorer's harness, yet he had the good fortune, which is not often the lot of Polar travelers, to leave a full record of his many contributions to science, and his map of Bennett Island, not only improve a bit of the Arctic charts, but is of interest also as the last work of an arctic explorer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

"The Sun's" Suggestion as to Ireland.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal. The New York correspondent of the Times quotes a remarkable article in yesterday's New York Sun. It is really made a proposal for an Anglo-American naval alliance. It now follows this up by an exhortation to England to let Ireland go, to give her complete separation and liberty, to abandon all attempts either to govern or conciliate her, to let her govern the Irish sea, and to let England's injustice have been heard to bear, her conciliation has been more intolerable yet."

Mr. Smalley had recently been patronizing THE SUN because he fancied that he saw symptoms of an anti-Irish tendency in its editorial tone. Now, however, he interprets this latest pronouncement as meaning that it is "resuming its relations with the Clan-na-Gael." The London papers have for a considerable time been assuring their readers that it was no longer worth while for any American paper to consider the Irish-American element.

THE SUN is one of the most influential papers in the United States, and it apparently does not agree with that view.

Our Beet Sugar Industry.

From a Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. In 1892 beet sugar was introduced into California. Nebraska and Utah were the next States to take up the production. Beet culture was not introduced into Michigan until 1898-99. In 1903-04, 53 factories, located in 12 States, were in operation. These factories worked 2,023,000 short tons of beets, grown on 292,000 acres. Michigan contributed the largest crop of beets, although California produced the largest quantity of sugar.

The average yield of beets per acre in the United States was about seven short tons. In Utah, where the crop was grown almost exclusively under irrigation, the average yield was 10½ short tons per acre, and in California nearly nine short tons. For the country as a whole, the average yield of beets per acre apparently shows a decline since 1892. This due to the introduction of beet culture into States where the methods of culture are less intensive than those in California. In 1892, when the average yield per acre was ten short tons, more than two thirds of the entire sugar output was produced in California. While there has been some decrease in the average yield of beets per acre, there has been a noticeable improvement in the average sugar extracting. In 1892 the average extraction was 8.20 per cent. In 1903-04, 12.80 per cent. In California the average extraction was considerably higher—13.86 per cent. of the beets worked in 1903-4.

Christianity in America and in the World.

From the Christian Intelligencer. The present number of Christian ministers in the United States is 16,400. There are 106,119 churches and 20,232,138 communicants. Sunday schools number 100,317, teachers 1,411,807 and scholars 11,493,591.

From the Church Economist.

Christianity is now the prevailing religion of the world. Its adherents, according to Dr. Roberts, amount to 477,080,158. The next religious faith in point of numbers is Confucianism with 258,000,000 adherents. Hinduism is third with 180,000,000 and Mohammedanism fourth with 176,634,732. Buddhism is given 147,000,000. The various smaller heathen faiths count up only 118,175,439. This is on the basis of a population of the globe of 1,600,000,000. In other words, the adherents of Christianity comprise just about one-third of the world's population.

Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary.

A Venezuelan Regards the "Roosevelt Doctrine" as Necessary. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Monroe Doctrine is, in fact, a paternal protection expressed by the United States over the weaker states of the Americas, the continent, which are considered by this great republic as incapable of self-defence in case of European aggression.

The Latin-American republics, not having been consulted in the establishment of the protective doctrine, nor being a party to any agreement connected with it, are free to make as many and ruinous revolutions as they wish; free to bring to power, by means of those revolutions, as many despots as they possibly can, and these despots are free to invite, through their tyrannical acts, new and numerous revolts. These revolts and these despots are the cause of the most dangerous conflicts with European nations and with the United States, through ill treatment of their citizens, mismanagement of finances and brutal aggression.

The European nations try to maintain their rights in those countries, but the United States will not allow them to encroach on the Monroe Doctrine; the United States is forced to intervene and demand from the despots, rulers, satisfaction and payment of their promises, their signatures and their oaths. The tutors try again to save the faithless republics and are fooled over and over again. Why?

Because the Monroe Doctrine, considered by the United States as a means of power, is only an incomplete tool. It is daring in aim of protecting the integrity of the American republics from European aggression, leaving those republics whole but miserable, without satisfaction and payment of their promises, their signatures and their oaths. The tutors try again to save the faithless republics and are fooled over and over again. Why?

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A Latin-American on the Value of Lessons Learned in This Country.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: To all of us wandering sojourners of the Western Hemisphere this hospitable republic has rendered useful and inestimable services. Besides being the generous asylum for all the homeless and persecuted of the Old World, it has been an open textbook for the misadvised and persecuted of all the lands of the globe.

Some of us have profited greatly by the abundant civic lesson we have learned during our long residence here, and we have acquired that typical love and respect for the law and that republican fortitude and self-reliance which are the foundations of the American success in all fields of advancement.

I will give several interesting examples of Spanish-American notables whose glorious careers have been greatly aided by their prolonged stay in the United States, as they were the gradual recipients of the uplifting influence of the American environment.

During the latter part of the tempestuous life of General GARCIA, the Argentine Republic was laboring under the heavy weight of an endless succession of military dictators, one of her sons, Domingo F. Sarmiento, took up his abode here as a lingering exile, studying conditions and living in close contact with the American people. Some time afterward (1868), when he was elected peacefully to succeed Gen. Mitre at the helm of the disunited republic, he was able to put into effect the principles of the United States Government which he had so easily discerned in all the public acts of his progressive administration.

Benito Juarez, the indomitable full-blooded Indian whose resolute endurance made possible the second liberation of Mexico from the short-lived Maximilian dynasty, was aided by the third Napoleon, gained the sober ideas and moderate civic principles that distinguished the great statesman, and he was able to stay at New Orleans, where he worked as a skillful clerk.

JOSE PALMA, of Central Valley, N. Y., as he likes to be called, is a living proof of the influence of the American environment. He was born in a small town of Cuba, and when he returned to his native land, he found the republic in a state of anarchy. He was fully conversant with the principles of a strong and stable administration, and all the factoring of his final policy toward the South American Republics of today, with his giant strides and mighty efforts toward the conquest of a conspicuous place as a powerful, resourceful and self-helping entity under the regime of Palma, is an undeniable testimony to the influence of the American environment in the United States. Similar remarks could be made concerning the careers of many other notable men who have been aided by their prolonged stay in the United States, as they were the gradual recipients of the uplifting influence of the American environment.

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Brooklyn Lawyers Protest Against Majority of the Appellate Justices Coming From Other Departments.

A largely attended meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association was held in the Kings County Court House yesterday afternoon to protest against the designation by the Governor of Justices Nathan E. Miller and Adelbert P. Rich to the Appellate Division of the Second Department. Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell presided, and addresses were made by Frank Harvey Field, J. Stuart Ross, William J. Carr, Abraham H. Elder, Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Daly, ex-Judge William B. Hurd, Jr., and others, all of whom argued that the appointments were in violation of the Constitution.

"The spirit of the Constitution," said Mr. Field, "is that the majority of the Justices in the Appellate Division should be elected in the department. Yet, what shall be seen Monday next? A majority of the Justices sitting on the bench devoted to judicial matters belonging to this department will be Justices elected in other departments."

Mr. Field was careful to state that there was no objection personally to the two Justices named. Mr. Field moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the situation and to report at a meeting to be held next Saturday. The Chair appointed Frank Harvey Field, former Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr, Assistant District Attorney Elder and William N. Dykman.

The Appellate Division for the Second Judicial Department as now constituted is: Presiding Justice Michael J. Hirschberg and Justices Willard Bartlett, Elmer C. Benson, in Woodbury, Robert C. Barker, Nathan E. Miller and Adelbert P. Rich. Justices Hirschberg, Bartlett and Benson are the only Justices who have been elected in the department.

Two City Landmarks to Go.

The Pelton Homestead in Manhattan and Oakley Grove in the Bronx sold. Two landmarks of local fame figured in yesterday's realty trading and will soon be removed to make way for new buildings.

One of these was the old Pelton homestead, at the southeast corner of Greenwich and Franklin streets. It consists of a frame house on a lot 29 by 63 feet. It was bought by Charles J. Deegenhardt for \$100,000. He will erect a five story café and restaurant on the site.

The building is said to be fifty years old and is one of the last frame houses remaining downtown. It was built by the late Daniel Pelton, the "poet of Staten Island," and a sister of his who, at ninety-six years of age, is one of the signers of the contract of sale.

The other landmark that changed ownership was Oakley Grove, a wooded tract at Third avenue and 178th street, in the Bronx. It was once part of the estate of John D. Rockefeller, who in 1780 was the second Mayor of Westchester. His descendants in the Evans family, as the place is called, will probably be cut up into building sites and covered with flat houses.

IN MR. BALDWIN'S MEMORY.

Services to be held next Wednesday in the Church of the Messiah. Memorial services for the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., will be held at the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon. The speakers will be Prof. Felix Adler, Booker T. Washington and Rev. Samuel Eliot, a son of President Eliot of Harvard University. Friends and members of the organizations in which Mr. Baldwin was interested are invited to attend the services.

It was found to be impossible to hold funeral services at Mr. Baldwin's home in Locust Valley, to which friends in large numbers might be invited, owing to the impossibility of the place, and the fact that, so private services were held before the body was taken to Boston for cremation.

The trustees of the City Club will attend the memorial service in October, and the People's Institute, the Armstrong Association, the University Settlement and other organizations will be represented.

THE NEXT RHODES SCHOLAR.

To Be Chosen at Examinations Held in This State on Jan. 17 and 18. Candidates from New York State for Rhodes scholarships at Oxford University may present themselves for examination on Jan. 17 and 18 at any one of the following points: Columbia University, New York City; Cornell University, Ithaca; Syracuse University, and the Department of Education, Albany. By applying to any of these institutions applicants may receive full information regarding the scope and character of the examination, and the terms on which Rhodes scholarships are awarded.

The next Rhodes scholar from New York State must be prepared to go in residence at Oxford University in October, and the State committee on award consists of Presidents Butler of Columbia, Schurman of Cornell and Raymond of Union.

MEMORIALS AT COLUMBIA.

A Bas-Relief, a Bust and a Fountain to Be Unveiled To-morrow. Two bronzes of donors of buildings at Columbia University and a fountain given to the library will be unveiled to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. at the new building in the structure in the two buildings and relatives of the donors being present. The bas-relief in bronze of Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 25, in the entrance of the hall bearing his name, is by Herbert Adams.

The bust of William C. Schermerhorn, 40, is in Schermerhorn Hall, and is the work of William Ordway Partridge. The fountain in the rotunda of the Low Memorial Library is the gift of Edward A. Darling, former superintendent of buildings and grounds at Columbia.

Organization of Newspaper Men.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—"The Pen" of New York was incorporated to-day to promote social and business intercourse between newspaper men of New York City with those of other cities, and for the betterment of the social and business conditions of its members. The directors are: Nicholas Bidle, Eugene L. Bertram, Edward P. Howard, Edward von Bodie, Paul Krotel, Remsen Crawford and Robert G. Dill of New York City.

The Pon Quocue Country Club of Pon Quocue, Suffolk county, was also incorporated. Among the directors are: John Lynn, Washburne Lynn and Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, and William J. Carr of Brooklyn.

St. Vincent de Paul Semi-Centennial.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society of Brooklyn will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation to-day. The celebration will begin at 11 o'clock with a position in St. Louis in the Pro-Cathedral in Jay street. Auxiliary Bishop Cusack will be the celebrant. Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis will preside at the evening Bourke Cockran will deliver a lecture.

Ireland and England Necessary to Each Other.